

# HORIZONS Project for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (HAAPI)

## Nationwide Demographic Report

Contract # 500-99-0034

May 12, 2000

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# Introduction

The following report presents a demographic analysis of the elderly Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations. It summarizes the AAPI community and its geographic distribution in the United States and its jurisdictions.<sup>1</sup> Systematic data on elderly AAPI populations are a rarity. An easily accessed resource describing who they are, where they come from, and where they live will serve as a foundation for the HCFA HORIZONS Project serving these consumers. This report will be a significant addition to HCFA's existing literature on AAPI demography.

The term 'AAPI' is used throughout the report to refer to a category of ethnic and cultural groups that have been defined differently by various agencies and organizations over time. Recently used terms include:

- ☐ Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders
- ☐ Asian and Pacific Islander Americans
- ☐ Asian Pacific Americans
- ☐ Asians and Pacific Islanders
- ☐ Asians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders

Each of these terms is associated with variations in accuracy, comprehensiveness, and political implications. Nevertheless, all of the terms are designed to create a category that includes descendants of all pre-18<sup>th</sup> century peoples of the Pacific Islands, eastern Asia, and the Indian subcontinent (i.e., Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan).

To conduct the demographic analyses, data were assembled from public sources into a comprehensive database, allowing a variety of statistical and mathematical analyses of AAPI at the national, State, and county levels. An algorithm was developed to calculate a conservative estimate of the number and location of elderly AAPI for each ethnic group (see Appendix). Applying this algorithm to the database permits us to estimate both the total number and relative ranking at the county level of the six largest AAPI groups, representing over 85 percent of elderly AAPI residing in the U.S.

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the political units under U.S. jurisdiction of importance to this report are Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.



In addition to the quantitative analysis, qualitative exploration of the category 'Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI)' is critical to understanding these diverse AAPI communities. Statistical aggregation of the AAPI category often leads to inaccurate or confusing generalizations. The category of AAPI represents a range of peoples who trace their ancestry from as far west as Pakistan, as far south as Fiji, as far north as Korea, and as far east as Boston, Massachusetts. AAPI speak languages as diverse as Urdu, Hakka, Pilipino/Tagalog, Spanish, Chuukese and English.

While this report establishes the foundation for the HCFA HORIZONS AAPI Project, and contributes to the existing demographic literature on AAPI populations, the task of designing an effective communications plan that reaches all of our communities will be made more difficult (though not impossible) by the incredible diversity represented by the AAPI category.



## Data Sources and Methodological Issues

Data availability for the AAPI population is a major barrier to establishing a standardized data set for the HORIZONS project. All of the data contractors employed by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) agree that Medicare and Medicaid data sets cannot be credibly mined for data relating to the AAPI population. In addition, selection criteria for recent beneficiary surveys conducted by CBS did not include ethnicity and therefore did not attempt to gather data on a representative sample of AAPI. As a result, HCFA cannot positively identify AAPI beneficiaries or the under-65 year-old AAPI disabled Medicare population. Many other data elements suggested for this report are also unobtainable or costly to obtain, e.g., rates of Internet use and nationwide healthcare utilization statistics for the AAPI population.

The only ethnic/cultural identifiers on HCFA data sets prior to 1992 are White, Black, Other, and Unknown. Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) groups were included in the 'Other' category, along with Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and individuals of mixed racial heritage. Since 1994, Social Security Administration/HCFA enrollment data collection permits enrollee self-identification as Asian/Asian American and Pacific Islander or Hispanic. This creates one obvious problem: Filipinos and Chamorros (the natives of Guam) tend to self-identify as Pacific Islander *and* Hispanic.

Efforts to correct the earlier absence of an AAPI identifier in HCFA records appear to have been partially successful. Nevertheless, Lauderdale and Goldberg (1996) found that fewer than one-third of Medicare enrollees among a 1% sample born in the Philippines, China, and Japan were identified as 'Asian' in the Social Security Numerical Identification File. For this reason, Lauderdale and Goldberg cautioned:

**Among immigrants from Asia, there will be a country effect: immigrants from Southeast Asian countries, many of whom are war refugees, will be disproportionately represented relative to Chinese, Filipinos, and especially, Japanese. Similarly, case-control studies with controls drawn by means of these codes and cases selected from a clinical setting may also involve biased results (p. 714).**

This problem is significant because a majority of AAPI enrollees in Medicare are of Chinese, Filipino, or Japanese ancestry. The undercount also may explain apparent low Medicare enrollment rates reported for the AAPI populations.





Starting this year, a search technique permits HCFA/SSI data sets to be invested with more accurate identifiers for some Asian ethnic groups. The Social Security Administration and the University of Chicago collaborated in the development of a surname list for the six most populous Asian ethnic groups, verified by place-of-birth. In evaluations, the surname lists picked up 70% or more of Chinese, Japanese, and Vietnamese, and all six surname lists correctly identified the individual with the target group more than 75% of the time. The research was presented in Lauderdale and Kestenbaum (1999). It should be noted, however, that this technique is not accurate enough to systematically locate all Medicare-eligible Asian and Pacific Islander populations. For example, it cannot identify members of the Laotian communities in Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Carolina because surnames for the major Laotian ethnic groups have not been compiled.

Because HCFA data cannot accurately identify the location and insurance status of AAPI elders, the HORIZONS AAPI project used non-HCFA data sources for the National Demographic Report. No single source perfectly tracks the ethnicity and location of every U.S. resident over 60 years old. Nevertheless, some sources are in fact based on targeted efforts to locate all such residents, regardless of their insurance status or eligibility. We used two of these sources to identify concentrations of older AAPI residents:

- ❑ **U.S. Census.** The decennial census assigns a location to every U.S. resident; demographic changes between census years are estimated using a sampling process. We used both the 1990 enumeration of every resident by ethnic heritage and the 1998 county-by-county estimate of the six most populous Asian groups (see Appendix). In addition, the census data offer an age breakdown that enables a current estimate of all AAPI residents on a county-by-county basis who meet the age requirement (but not necessarily the SSI enrollment requirement) for Medicare. From these measures, we created an estimation formula that at least identifies the location of concentrations of the elderly of the larger AAPI groups.

Use of the census for demographic data on AAPI has several important limitations. First, because the basis of the census is an enumeration for the purpose of electoral representation, the census does not collect data in U.S. territories, including Guam, American Samoa, and other Pacific Islander jurisdictions. Second, the U.S. Census Bureau suspects that it undercounts immigrant households and individuals, including households of AAPI born outside the U.S. Third, most information on social and economic measures, including education and household income levels, are obtained from a census 'long form' distributed to one-sixth of all households nationally.





Geographic concentration of AAPI residents in four locations (California, Hawaii, and the New York and Chicago metropolitan areas) results in low representation of AAPI households among long form recipients and relatively low reliability for data from this source for AAPI compared to other ethnic groups.

- ❑ **Offices of Refugee Assistance.** The task order requires identification of residence patterns of smaller, disadvantaged AAPI populations with refugee status. These consist primarily of refugee immigrants from Southeast Asia, whose residence is tracked by national, state, and local offices of refugee assistance.

Other data sources used for this report include the 1992-1994 National Health Interview Survey of the Centers for Disease Control, the 1998 Hawaii Health Survey of the Hawaii State Department of Health, and the private, nonprofit National Linguistic Center in Fort Worth, Texas. The authors also reviewed recent health-related demographic studies on the AAPI populations (e.g., Zane, Takeuchi, and Young 1994), as well as available statistics from the National Institute on Aging and the Administration on Aging of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

County-level statistics on the Medicare-eligible population of specific ethnic groups—Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Vietnamese, etc.—would be helpful to the HORIZONS AAPI effort. Such information was last collected on a systematic basis during the 1990 census. All State and county statistics on ethnic groups among the AAPI are estimates extrapolated from 1990. The rapidity of changes in residence and socioeconomic indicators for the AAPI during the past decade implies that county-level statistics for specific AAPI ethnic groups cannot be accurately reported until new data are generated by the 2000 census.



# **SECTION ONE**

**Demographics of the AAPI in the U.S.**



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

## AAPI Elderly in Brief

- ❑ The AAPI population is dramatically increasing: from roughly 1.5 million in 1970 to between 10 and 11 million in 2000.
- ❑ The AAPI population of Americans over 60 years old is also growing rapidly: an estimated 65% increase since 1990 from .75 million to approximately 1.2 million in 2000 (Exhibit 1).
- ❑ 70% of the over 60 year-old AAPI population live in 10 metropolitan areas (Exhibit 12); half live in HCFA Region IX (Exhibit 1).
- ❑ As recently as 1990, nearly all AAPI elderly in the U.S. lived in a few "central city" counties (e.g., San Francisco, CA, Cook County, IL). Although the elderly AAPI population in these counties continues to grow rapidly, the growth rate is even more rapid in such close-in suburbs as Nassau County, NY; Orange County, CA (Exhibit 13).
- ❑ AAPI tend to be significantly less likely than other U.S. residents to use health care services (Exhibit 14). Their economic status is comparable to other Americans; only Southeast Asian immigrants are significantly more likely than other Americans to experience poverty in this country (Exhibit 15).
- ❑ AAPI communities are ethnically and linguistically diverse (Exhibit 16). Most AAPI elderly in the U.S. today are associated with one of three ethnic groups long-established in this country: Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino (Exhibit 17).
- ❑ AAPI adults are twice as likely as other Americans to have fewer than 6 years of formal schooling. Adult Pacific Islanders and refugees from Cambodia and Laos are significantly less likely than other Americans to be college graduates. The persistent effect of past immigration restrictions contributes to high levels of education among other adult AAPI (although many were not educated in English-language institutions).



# Highlights of the AAPI Demographic History in the U.S.

**1800–1908.** Chinese (primarily from the southern provinces of China), Japanese, Filipino, and Asian Indian immigrate to the U.S., with most settling in western U.S. Despite discriminatory legislation, nearly all Asians in the U.S. are foreign-born throughout this period.

**1885–1945.** U.S. overseas expansion incorporates homelands of Pacific Islanders, including Chamorros (the indigenous people of Guam), Filipinos, Hawaiians, Micronesians, and Samoans.

**1908–1965.** Legislation severely restricts Asian immigration; in 1946, the Philippines receives independence. Native-born AAPI surpass 60% of total U.S. AAPI population and become a predominantly urban population.

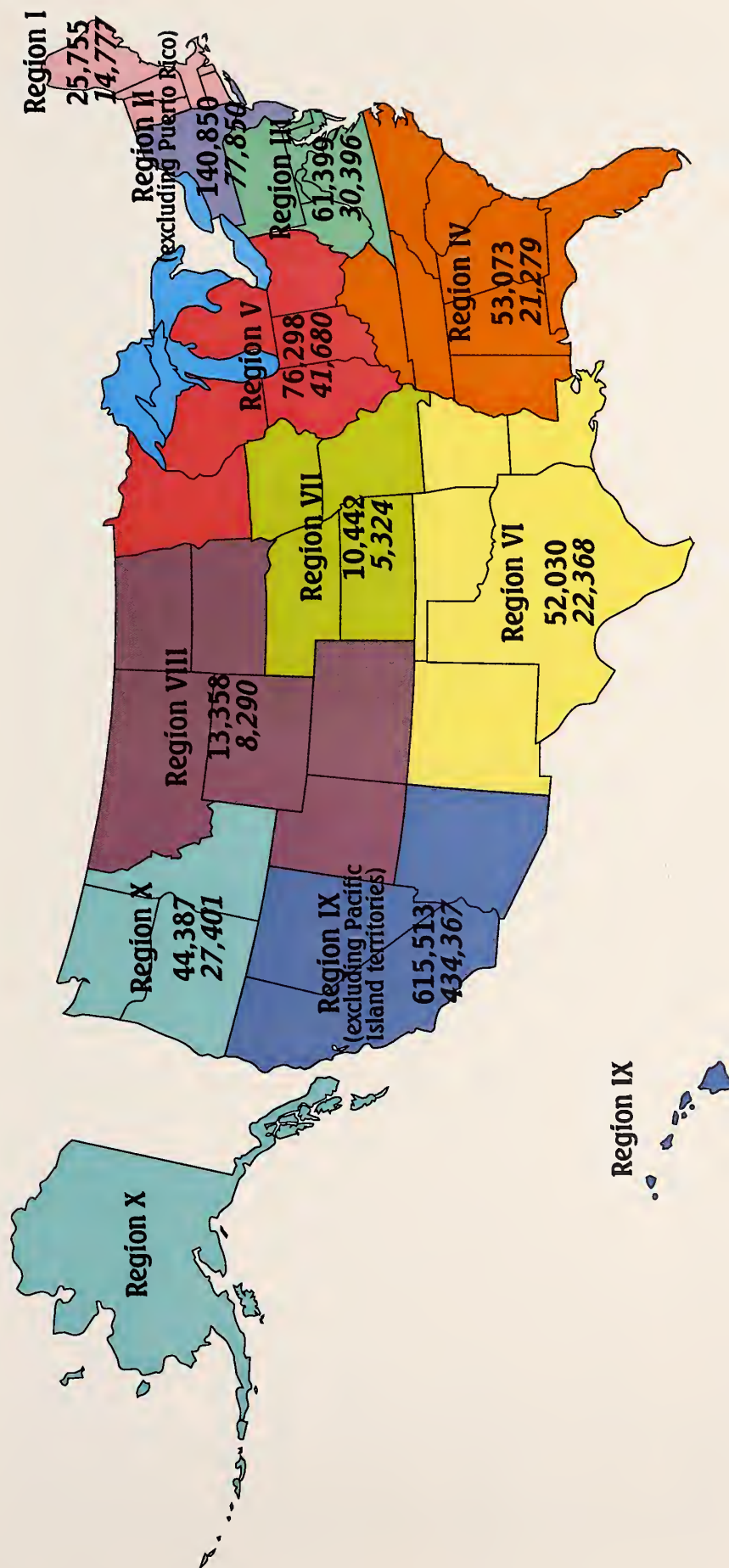
**1965–1990.** National Immigration Act of 1965 enacted which allowed for family reunification of AAPI residents/citizens and the recruitment of professionals in the 1970s. Resurgence of immigration from Asia (Asian Indians, Taiwanese and Overseas Chinese, Koreans, Southeast Asians, and Filipinos). Southeast Asian refugees deliberately dispersed throughout the U.S. The AAPI census soars from 1.5 to 7.2 million; foreign-born AAPI population increases to 65% of total.

**1990–present.** Immigration from Southeast Asia slows; internal migration leads to concentration in California, Texas, and selected metropolitan areas. The Philippines and China become, respectively, the second- and third-largest sources of immigrants (after Mexico). U.S. AAPI population exceeds 10 million. Rapid AAPI population growth in inner suburbs of major cities.





# EXHIBIT 1 AAPI Population 60 Years and Older by HCFA Region, 1990 and 1998 (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998)



\* 1990 totals in italics



# EXHIBIT 2

## AAPI Population by Age Group, Gender, and Nativity, 1998

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Quarterly, National Residence Population Files, July 1998)

AGE	NATIVE-BORN AAPI*			FOREIGN-BORN AAPI			ALL AAPI		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 45 Years	1,839,207	1,768,975	3,608,182	1,999,842	2,155,124	4,155,282	3,839,049	3,924,099	7,763,464
45-64 Years	1,445,066	1,397,764	2,842,270	794,202	935,704	1,729,906	938,708	1,075,468	2,014,185
65-69 Years	22,781	25,062	47,843	84,449	127,603	212,052	107,230	152,665	259,895
70-74 Years	24,356	27,482	51,838	62,591	94,463	157,054	86,947	121,945	208,892
75-79 Years	18,503	22,123	40,626	43,602	61,570	105,172	62,105	83,963	145,798
80-84 Years	10,365	12,285	22,650	24,060	33,494	57,554	34,425	45,779	80,204
85-89 Years	3,620	5,318	8,938	12,952	17,538	30,490	16,572	22,856	39,428
90 Years and Older	1,445	3,004	4,449	7,751	10,998	18,749	9,196	14,002	23,198
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,064,783</b>	<b>2,004,013</b>	<b>4,068,796</b>	<b>3,029,449</b>	<b>3,436,494</b>	<b>6,466,259</b>	<b>5,094,232</b>	<b>5,440,777</b>	<b>10,535,064</b>

\*Does not include approximately 30,000 Filipinos born when the Philippines was a U.S. territory (1901-1946)



# **EXHIBIT 3** **Population by Marital Status, 1991**

*(Source: Bennett, 1992)*

Marital Status	Total U.S. Population	AAPI Population
Total, 15 years and over (thousands)	193,519	5,427
Percent	100.0	100.0
Never married	26.5	31.1
Married, spouse present	55.0	56.4
Married, spouse absent	3.3	3.4



# EXHIBIT 4

## Population by Educational Attainment, 1991

(Source: Bennett, 1992)

Educational Attainment	Total U.S. Population	AAPI Population
Total, 25 years and over (thousands)	158,694	4,158
<b>PERCENT COMPLETED</b>		
Less than 5 years of school	2.4	5.3
4 years of high school or more	78.4	81.8
1 or more years of college	39.8	53.2
4 or more years of college	21.4	39.0
5 or more years of college	8.8	15.8
Median school years completed	12.7	13.7

# EXHIBIT 5

## Population by Residence, 1991

(Source: Bennett, 1992)

Residence	Total U.S. Population	AAPI Population
<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All metropolitan areas	77.6	94.4
Inside central cities	30.1	45.0
Outside central cities	47.5	49.4
Nonmetropolitan areas	22.4	5.6







## EXHIBIT 6

### Household Income, 1991

(Source: Bennett, 1992)

Household Income	Total U.S. Population	AAPI Population	AAPI Population, Western U.S.
Total (thousands)	66,322	1,536	917
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	3.6	3.9	4.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5.8	4.6	4.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7.5	5.7	5.7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7.9	7.0	6.3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.5	5.5	5.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16.2	12.8	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20.1	19.7	19.0
\$50,000 to \$59,999	9.3	9.1	8.3
\$60,000 to \$74,999	8.9	12.5	13.7
\$75,000 and over	12.3	19.2	20.8
Median income (dollars)	\$35,353	\$42,245	\$43,538
Standard error (dollars)	\$168	\$1,571	\$2,443

- ❑ Regional census data on AAPI outside of the western U.S. excludes estimates based on the long census form because few AAPI households are selected. Past immigration restrictions contribute to overrepresentation of AAPI households in the top three income categories and underrepresentation of AAPI households in the \$10,000-\$50,000 range. Rates of low income among the AAPI households are similar to U.S. averages.



# EXHIBIT 7

## AAPI English Proficiency 65 Years and Over by U.S. State

(Source: Asian /Pacific Islander Data Consortium (San Francisco: Asian and Pacific Islander Center for Census Information and Services, 1992)

State	Total	Very Well	Well	Not Well or Not At All
Alabama	601	222	167	212
Alaska	685	114	206	365
Arizona	1,782	687	439	656
Arkansas	430	137	107	186
California	170,442	44,086	38,862	87,494
Colorado	2,560	761	541	1,258
Connecticut	1,123	395	161	567
Delaware	185	84	38	63
Florida	4,474	1,665	1,044	1,765
Georgia	1,534	444	206	884
Hawaii	55,037	20,430	18,308	16,299
Idaho	375	172	118	85
Illinois	11,408	3,223	2,523	5,662
Indiana	874	395	140	339
Iowa	-	-	-	-
Kansas	544	188	72	284
Kentucky	421	138	83	200
Louisiana	970	282	144	544
Maine	126	25	22	79
Maryland	4,893	1,387	1,056	2,450
Massachusetts	5,109	1,226	811	3,072
Michigan	2,720	938	586	1,196
Minnesota	1,786	283	166	1,337
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-
Montana	120	36	35	49
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1,562	507	347	708
New Hampshire	160	33	40	87
New Jersey	8,466	2,234	2,001	4,231
New Mexico	341	183	81	77
New York	33,319	5,620	5,259	22,440
North Carolina	1,153	402	213	538
North Dakota	9	1	8	0
Ohio	2,500	888	456	1,156
Oklahoma	806	315	104	387
Oregon	2,993	1,134	610	1,249
Pennsylvania	4,338	1,178	865	2,295
Rhode Island	541	221	68	252
South Carolina	620	345	104	171
South Dakota	24	16	5	3
Tennessee	866	365	197	304
Texas	8,436	2,224	1,409	4,803
Utah	1,205	492	273	440
Vermont	66	36	14	16
Virginia	4,864	1,307	984	2,573
Washington	10,223	3,051	2,521	4,651
West Virginia	196	115	27	54
Wisconsin	1,545	379	240	926
Wyoming	86	49	35	2



# EXHIBIT 8

## Living Arrangements of AAPI 65 Years and Over, 1990

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)

State	Total Number	Living Alone	Married, Living with Spouse	Live in Group Quarters	Other Living Arrangements
Alabama	572	54	350	0	168
Alaska	762	132	371	16	243
Arizona	2,046	341	1,172	0	533
Arkansas	365	79	194	0	92
California	194,403	23,838	114,929	1,498	54,138
Colorado	3,293	598	1,883	0	812
Connecticut	1,635	155	903	0	577
Delaware	264	33	130	0	101
Florida	5,876	658	3,427	27	1,764
Georgia	1,822	122	1,052	0	648
Hawaii	86,591	12,137	55,291	142	19,021
Idaho	633	115	446	0	72
Illinois	14,357	1,805	8,087	42	4,423
Indiana	940	105	522	0	313
Iowa	551	69	306	0	176
Kansas	687	164	310	0	213
Kentucky	369	53	145	7	164
Louisiana	1,207	169	655	0	383
Maine	123	29	67	0	27
Maryland	5,927	523	3,275	0	2,129
Massachusetts	5,685	837	3,293	10	1,545
Michigan	3,247	416	1,864	0	967
Minnesota	1,994	251	966	6	771
Mississippi	504	74	313	0	117
Missouri	1,096	133	621	20	322
Montana	172	30	79	5	58
Nebraska	412	61	250	0	101
Nevada	1,957	235	1,055	0	667
New Hampshire	199	2	125	0	72
New Jersey	10,657	524	6,010	7	4,116
New Mexico	477	45	328	5	99
New York	37,700	4,994	21,673	46	10,987
North Carolina	1,150	80	642	0	428
North Dakota	28	7	19	0	2
Ohio	3,009	415	1,547	14	1,033
Oklahoma	875	117	464	0	294
Oregon	3,531	743	1,880	6	902
Pennsylvania	5,167	508	2,988	7	1,664
Rhode Island	553	78	244	0	231
South Carolina	607	59	279	10	259
South Dakota	32	11	12	0	9
Tennessee	746	79	435	0	232
Texas	9,948	881	5,307	15	3,745
Utah	1,573	259	1,042	0	272
Vermont	93	5	75	0	13
Virginia	5,329	399	2,893	0	2,037
Washington	12,160	2,167	6,954	19	3,020
West Virginia	224	31	156	0	37
Wisconsin	1,686	123	938	12	613
Wyoming	102	50	37	0	15





# EXHIBIT 9

## Noninstitutional AAPI Population by State & Age Groups: Mobility Limitation (ML) and Self-Care Limitations (SCL), 1990

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)

State	Number with ML and SCL	Number with ML Only	Number with SCL Only
<b>ALABAMA</b>			
16 to 34	42	19	271
35 to 54	73	58	140
55 to 64	17	11	70
65 and Over	104	72	24
<b>ALASKA</b>			
16 to 34	65	12	151
35 to 54	58	28	121
55 to 64	18	51	63
65 and Over	17	64	59
<b>ARIZONA</b>			
16 to 34	61	59	536
35 to 54	131	74	530
55 to 64	106	47	129
65 and Over	137	181	121
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			
16 to 34	52	4	182
35 to 54	48	0	149
55 to 64	8	6	39
65 and Over	40	34	27
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
16 to 34	8,814	5,614	39,044
35 to 54	10,893	8,702	36,839
55 to 64	5,980	6,273	11,870
65 and Over	16,793	15,143	13,095
<b>COLORADO</b>			
16 to 34	190	93	412
35 to 54	207	152	482
55 to 64	86	75	193
65 and Over	144	236	291
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
16 to 34	82	44	561
35 to 54	106	113	421
55 to 64	27	92	152
65 and Over	87	123	105





**EXHIBIT 9 (cont'd)**  
**Noninstitutional AAPI Population by State & Age Groups: Mobility  
 Limitation (ML) and Self-Care Limitations (SCL), 1990**

*(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)*

<b>State</b>	<b>Number with ML and SCL</b>	<b>Number with ML Only</b>	<b>Number with SCL Only</b>
<b>DELAWARE</b>			
16 to 34	23	8	66
35 to 54	20	6	45
55 to 64	0	6	22
65 and Over	15	35	16
<b>FLORIDA</b>			
16 to 34	286	193	1,675
35 to 54	355	280	1,966
55 to 64	231	267	470
65 and Over	267	458	309
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
16 to 34	208	228	848
35 to 54	214	153	1,156
55 to 64	93	75	98
65 and Over	132	140	93
<b>HAWAII</b>			
16 to 34	1,012	904	4,889
35 to 54	1,352	1,442	4,984
55 to 64	1,109	1,223	2,719
65 and Over	5,251	5,374	4,872
<b>IDAHO</b>			
16 to 34	20	6	65
35 to 54	32	8	26
55 to 64	7	0	21
65 and Over	29	16	31
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
16 to 34	894	416	3,378
35 to 54	909	505	4,306
55 to 64	423	536	866
65 and Over	1,034	1,334	791
<b>INDIANA</b>			
16 to 34	106	38	232
35 to 54	74	60	274
55 to 64	8	17	113
65 and Over	49	120	26



**EXHIBIT 9 (cont'd)**  
**Noninstitutional AAPI Population by State & Age Groups: Mobility  
 Limitation (ML) and Self-Care Limitations (SCL), 1990**

*(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)*

State	Number with ML and SCL	Number with ML Only	Number with SCL Only
<b>IOWA</b>			
16 to 34	40	42	428
35 to 54	34	46	183
55 to 64	16	23	95
65 and Over	56	62	43
<b>KANSAS</b>			
16 to 34	101	73	444
35 to 54	35	30	349
55 to 64	48	34	55
65 and Over	26	92	29
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			
16 to 34	40	18	87
35 to 54	23	34	90
55 to 64	47	20	29
65 and Over	23	70	15
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
16 to 34	85	28	523
35 to 54	101	81	579
55 to 64	59	29	77
65 and Over	167	46	62
<b>MAINE</b>			
16 to 34	2	11	33
35 to 54	21	42	22
55 to 64	6	1	8
65 and Over	0	0	2
<b>MARYLAND</b>			
16 to 34	307	187	1,537
35 to 54	443	300	1,627
55 to 64	219	136	435
65 and Over	432	591	35
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
16 to 34	500	304	1,658
35 to 54	461	273	1,194
55 to 64	219	236	364
65 and Over	403	475	422



**EXHIBIT 9 (cont'd)**  
**Noninstitutional AAPI Population by State & Age Groups: Mobility  
 Limitation (ML) and Self-Care Limitations (SCL), 1990**

*(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)*

State	Number with ML and SCL	Number with ML Only	Number with SCL Only
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
16 to 34	210	166	911
35 to 54	231	220	1,198
55 to 64	60	183	210
65 and Over	122	334	311
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
16 to 34	240	153	1,081
35 to 54	222	329	633
55 to 64	79	148	168
65 and Over	189	237	112
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
16 to 34	44	26	126
35 to 54	0	14	83
55 to 64	28	43	19
65 and Over	14	68	28
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
16 to 34	107	44	445
35 to 54	65	92	526
55 to 64	11	63	62
65 and Over	35	62	83
<b>MONTANA</b>			
16 to 34	0	0	36
35 to 54	0	17	11
55 to 64	0	2	0
65 and Over	19	0	9
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
16 to 34	4	8	84
35 to 54	62	30	73
55 to 64	15	8	29
65 and Over	17	18	3
<b>NEVADA</b>			
16 to 34	141	84	538
35 to 54	157	120	642
55 to 64	24	31	216
65 and Over	151	124	94



**EXHIBIT 9 (cont'd)**  
**Noninstitutional AAPI Population by State & Age Groups: Mobility  
 Limitation (ML) and Self-Care Limitations (SCL), 1990**

*(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)*

State	Number with ML and SCL	Number with ML Only	Number with SCL Only
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			
16 to 34	9	1	35
35 to 54	10	7	20
55 to 64	0	13	22
65 and Over	2	25	0
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
16 to 34	526	272	3,243
35 to 54	723	521	4,472
55 to 64	320	271	879
65 and Over	811	988	738
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
16 to 34	54	14	64
35 to 54	43	14	89
55 to 64	10	44	57
65 and Over	7	41	7
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
16 to 34	2,031	955	11,218
35 to 54	1,865	1,451	11,161
55 to 64	874	997	2,917
65 and Over	2,960	2,432	2,886
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
16 to 34	46	110	422
35 to 54	92	74	476
55 to 64	57	47	79
65 and Over	45	124	55
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			
16 to 34	0	0	34
35 to 54	0	0	35
55 to 64	0	0	10
65 and Over	0	0	0
<b>OHIO</b>			
16 to 34	115	92	923
35 to 54	212	134	1,020
55 to 64	96	127	176
65 and Over	218	345	122





**EXHIBIT 9 (cont'd)**  
**Noninstitutional AAPI Population by State & Age Groups: Mobility  
 Limitation (ML) and Self-Care Limitations (SCL), 1990**

*(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)*

State	Number with ML and SCL	Number with ML Only	Number with SCL Only
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
16 to 34	82	33	330
35 to 54	34	59	387
55 to 64	42	30	84
65 and Over	44	95	52
<b>OREGON</b>			
16 to 34	137	154	608
35 to 54	184	101	626
55 to 64	96	102	187
65 and Over	274	288	213
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
16 to 34	533	242	1,704
35 to 54	439	285	1,670
55 to 64	194	210	338
65 and Over	454	552	374
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
16 to 34	52	30	208
35 to 54	87	26	197
55 to 64	30	5	39
65 and Over	29	33	45
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			
16 to 34	38	23	169
35 to 54	42	32	304
55 to 64	24	14	28
65 and Over	11	66	66
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
16 to 34	9	8	18
35 to 54	6	8	27
55 to 64	0	7	0
65 and Over	0	0	0
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
16 to 34	60	45	352
35 to 54	37	57	338
55 to 64	11	40	49
65 and Over	78	60	46



**EXHIBIT 9 (cont'd)**  
**Noninstitutional AAPI Population by State & Age Groups: Mobility  
 Limitation (ML) and Self-Care Limitations (SCL), 1990**

*(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)*

State	Number with ML and SCL	Number with ML Only	Number with SCL Only
<b>TEXAS</b>			
16 to 34	816	456	3,796
35 to 54	912	533	4,105
55 to 64	246	402	687
65 and Over	778	946	619
<b>UTAH</b>			
16 to 34	51	37	156
35 to 54	28	30	195
55 to 64	37	79	35
65 and Over	156	90	91
<b>VERMONT</b>			
16 to 34	0	24	31
35 to 54	5	0	20
55 to 64	0	0	0
65 and Over	3	0	0
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
16 to 34	350	157	1,306
35 to 54	389	322	1,385
55 to 64	217	182	385
65 and Over	379	732	310
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	624	376	2,015
16 to 34	667	830	2,109
35 to 54	450	420	721
55 to 64	849	988	639
65 and Over			
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
16 to 34	22	20	45
35 to 54	19	9	53
55 to 64	15	0	19
65 and Over	7	5	25
<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
16 to 34	197	194	777
35 to 54	186	168	489
55 to 64	64	57	122
65 and Over	123	125	120
<b>WYOMING</b>			
16 to 34	8	15	30
35 to 54	0	2	25
55 to 64	8	2	7
65 and Over	6	10	6



## EXHIBIT 10

# Comparative Health Insurance Coverage, 1998

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau Study of Health Insurance Coverage, 1998)

- ❑ "Uninsured" defined as persons without health insurance, including Medicaid or Medicare, for the entire year in 1998 (number in thousands). Note that low-income AAPI are more likely to be uninsured than either low-income white, non-Hispanic, or African-Americans; among residents above the poverty line, AAPI and African-Americans are two times as likely as white, non-Hispanics to have no health insurance.

Race/Hispanic Origin	ALL PEOPLE			PEOPLE ABOVE POVERTY LINE			POOR PEOPLE		
	Est. Total	Uninsured Number	Uninsured Percent	Est. Total	Uninsured Number	Uninsured Percent	Est. Total	Uninsured Number	Uninsured Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	193,074	22,890	11.9	177,275	18,382	10.4	15,799	4,508	28.5
AAPI	10,897	2,301	21.1	9,537	1,592	19.5	1,360	439	32.3
African American	35,070	7,797	22.2	25,979	5,175	19.9	9,091	2,622	28.8
Hispanic	31,689	11,196	35.3	23,619	7,643	33.2	8,070	3,553	44.0



# EXHIBIT 11

## Employment Rate (%) of AAPI 65 Years and Over, 1990

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Disability 1990 Census Table 2: Asian or Pacific Islander)

State	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 and Over
Alabama	11.2	10.6	13.8
Alaska	25.6	5.0	7.0
Arizona	20.2	10.2	2.3
Arkansas	25.5	13.6	0.0
California	22.5	10.8	5.0
Colorado	21.5	18.7	10.7
Connecticut	31.4	15.3	8.4
Delaware	28.6	41.3	14.1
Florida	29.0	12.6	6.6
Georgia	24.4	10.5	6.3
Hawaii	25.5	14.1	6.0
Idaho	52.4	21.4	15.6
Illinois	28.0	12.7	4.7
Indiana	36.6	28.4	10.5
Iowa	5.5	6.3	1.3
Kansas	16.2	22.5	13.9
Kentucky	35.7	14.4	3.8
Louisiana	24.1	14.1	3.8
Maine	24.3	35.6	0.0
Maryland	28.8	11.9	5.2
Massachusetts	21.5	12.6	5.1
Michigan	23.3	12.2	3.7
Minnesota	18.2	12.8	4.2
Mississippi	19.7	11.1	16.3
Missouri	30.8	19.8	14.4
Montana	49.2	0.0	4.5
Nebraska	12.8	10.6	0.0
Nevada	19.5	18.2	18.7
New Hampshire	17.5	27.9	7.4
New Jersey	25.6	15.4	6.3
New Mexico	38.1	14.6	9.8
New York	26.5	11.1	5.5
North Carolina	15.1	19.8	5.7
North Dakota	33.3	0.0	0.0
Ohio	23.5	12.2	5.4
Oklahoma	22.7	13.6	4.7
Oregon	23.8	15.5	7.8
Pennsylvania	19.6	15.7	6.0
Rhode Island	37.9	13.9	4.4
South Carolina	32.0	2.8	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	21.1	0.0
Tennessee	29.4	16.4	0.0
Texas	21.9	10.3	2.6
Utah	30.2	16.0	10.5
Vermont	62.2	0.0	33.3
Virginia	27.5	13.4	2.2
Washington	23.1	12.5	4.9
West Virginia	23.8	30.0	0.0
Wisconsin	16.4	12.6	2.8
Wyoming	28.9	14.8	0.0





**EXHIBIT 12**  
**70% of the Over 60 Year-Old AAPI Populations are**  
**Concentrated in 10 Metropolitan Areas**

*(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998)*

<b>Area and Counties</b>	<b>Est. Number of +60-year-old AAPI - 1998 (% of total +60 AAPI)</b>	<b>Largest AAPI Groups</b>
<b>Los Angeles/Anaheim Area</b>	<b>199,179 (18.6%)</b>	Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Southeast Asian
Los Angeles County	151,314	
Orange County	30,960	
San Bernadino County	6,436	
Riverside County	5,288	
Ventura County	5,181	
<b>San Francisco Bay Area</b>	<b>150,824 (14.1%)</b>	Chinese, Filipino, Southeast Asian
San Francisco County	51,752	
Santa Clara County	37,761	
Alameda County	31,251	
San Mateo County	16,572	
Contra Costa County	12,079	
Marin County	1,409	
<b>New York City Area</b>	<b>116,304 (10.8%)</b>	Chinese, Asian Indian, Japanese, Korean, Filipino
New York City	80,945	
Bergen County, NJ	7,563	
Nassau County, NY	5,277	
Hudson County, NJ	5,122	
Westchester County, NY	3,214	
Essex County, NJ	3,092	
Morris County, NJ	2,749	
Suffolk County, NY	2,623	
Union County, NJ	2,065	
Fairfield County, CT	2,054	
Passaic County, NJ	1,603	
<b>Honolulu County (Oahu)</b>	<b>110,163 (10.3%)</b>	Japanese, Filipino, Native Hawaiian



**EXHIBIT 12 (cont'd)**  
**70% of the Over 60 Year-Old AAPI Populations**  
**are Concentrated in 10 Metropolitan Areas**

*(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998)*

<b>Area and Counties</b>	<b>Est. Number of +60-year-old AAPI - 1998 (% of total +60 AAPI)</b>	<b>Largest AAPI Groups</b>
<b>Sacramento Area</b>	<b>36,086 (3.4%)</b>	Filipino, Chinese,
Sacramento County	18,108	Japanese, Asian
San Joaquin County	9,923	Indian (in San
Solano County	7,008	Joaquin valley
Yolo County	1,047	rural areas)
<b>Chicago Area</b>	<b>34,560 (3.2%)</b>	
Cook County	29,520	Filipino, Asian
DuPage County	5,040	Indian, Chinese
<b>San Diego (San Diego County)</b>	<b>28,743 (2.7%)</b>	Filipino
<b>Washington, DC Area</b>	<b>28,144 (2.7%)</b>	Chinese, Korean,
Montgomery County, MD	9,970	Asian Indian,
Fairfax County, VA	9,268	Southeast Asian,
Prince Georges County, MD	3,799	Filipino
Washington, DC	1,604	
Arlington County, VA	1,491	
Anne Arundel County, MD	1,137	
City of Alexandria, VA	873	
<b>Seattle Area</b>	<b>26,751 (2.4%)</b>	Japanese, Filipino,
King County	19,946	Chinese, Korean
Pierce County	3,980	
Snohomish County	1,722	
Kitsap County	1,103	
<b>Houston Area</b>	<b>19,265 (1.8%)</b>	Chinese, Southeast
Harris County	16,054	Asian, Asian Indian
Fort Bend County	2,774	
Galveston County	437	

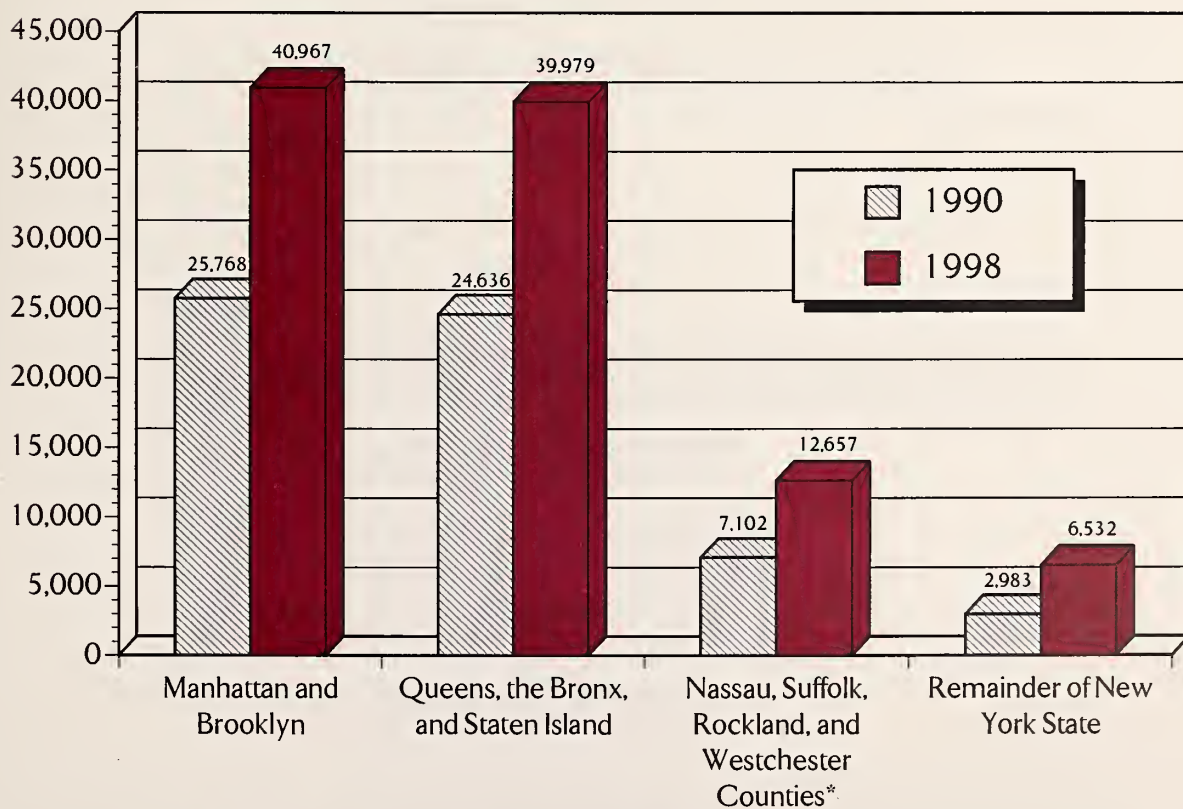


# EXHIBIT 13

## The Suburban Elderly AAPI Population is Rapidly Increasing—The Example of New York

(Source: 1990 and 1998 U.S. Census Estimates)

- ❑ In New York State in 1990, most elderly AAPI (83%) lived in New York City, especially in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens.
- ❑ The population of elderly AAPI residents in the five boroughs of New York City has increased by roughly 60%, while in nearby suburbs the population of elderly AAPI has increased by 78%.
- ❑ Despite this change, New York City remains home to four out of five elderly AAPI residents of New York State.
- ❑ New York State illustrates change in the residence patterns of AAPI elderly in other areas.



\*Nassau and Suffolk Counties occupy Long Island east of New York City, Westchester and Rockland counties are suburbs immediately north of New York City on opposite banks of the Hudson River.



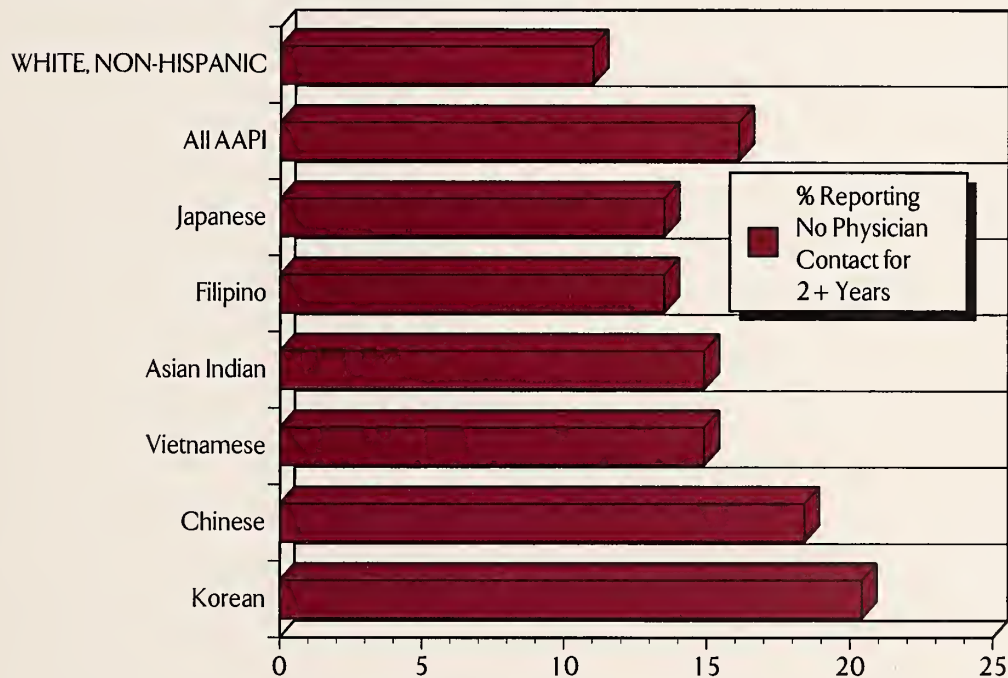


## EXHIBIT 14

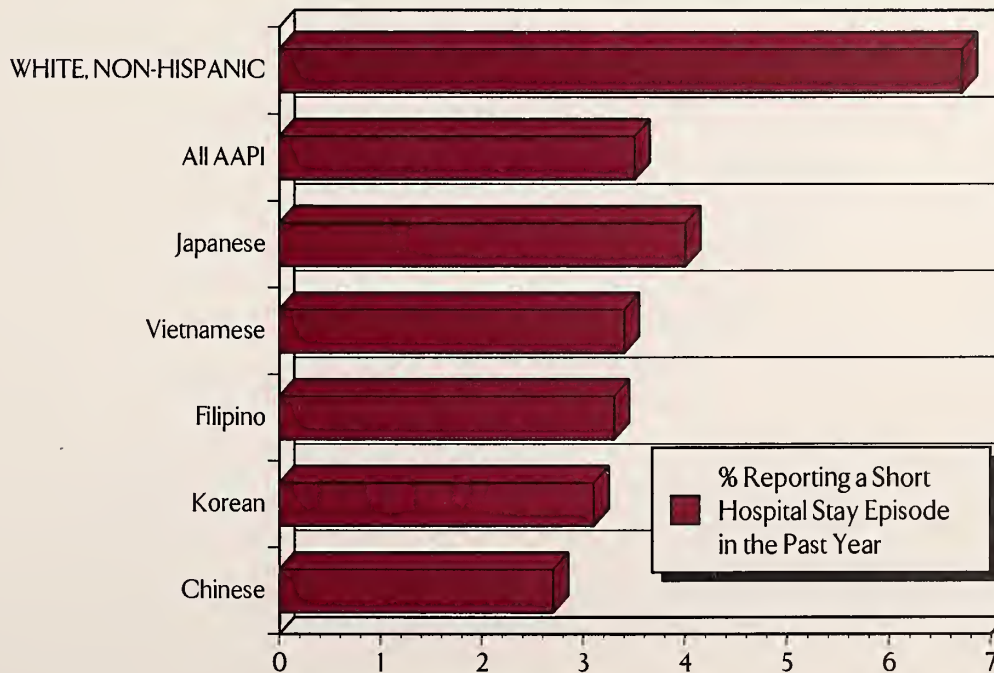
# Health Care Indicators for AAPI Subgroups, 1992-94

(Source: CDC, National Health Interview Survey, 1992-94)

- ❑ Age-adjusted data indicate that AAPI are much more likely than white, non-Hispanic Americans to report no recent physician contact.



- ❑ Age-adjusted data indicate that AAPI are much less likely than white, non-Hispanic Americans to be admitted to a hospital.





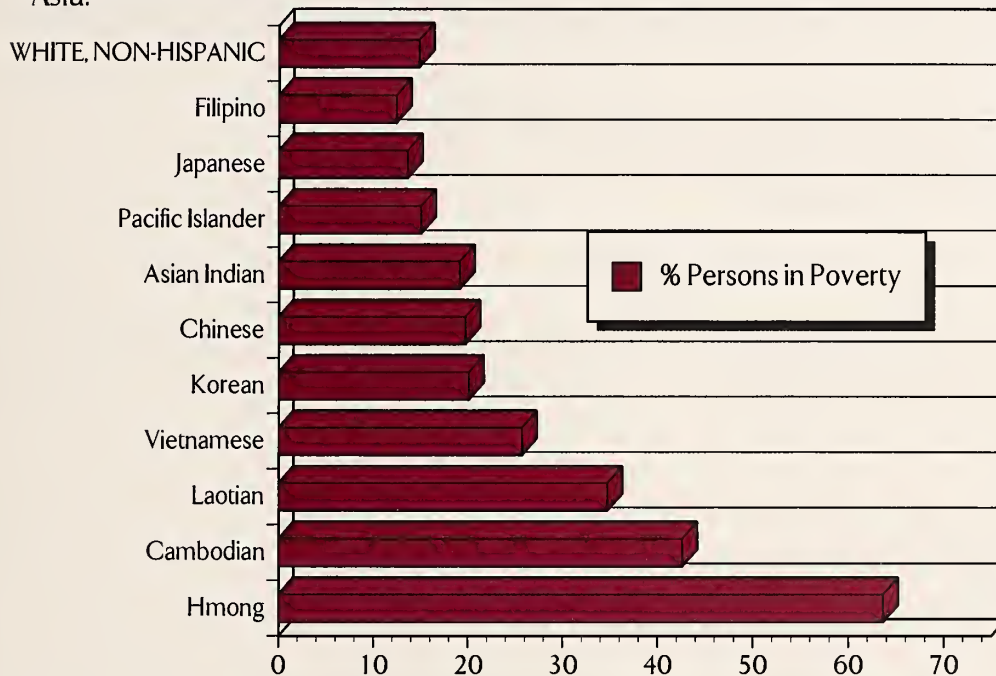


## EXHIBIT 15

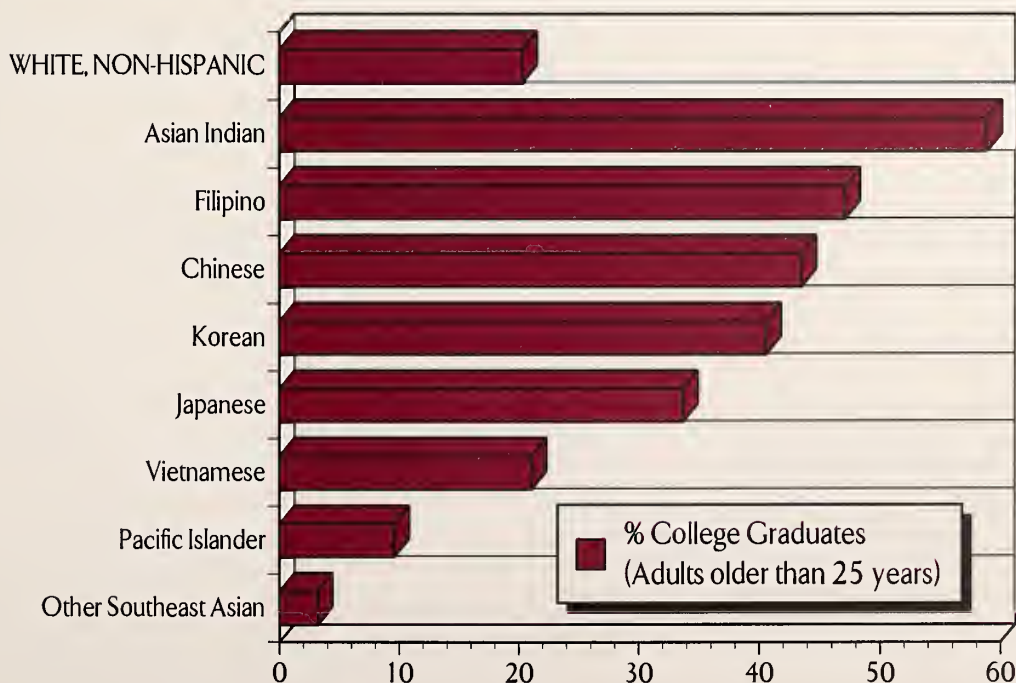
### Social Indicators for AAPI Subgroups, 1990

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993)

- ❑ Poverty rates are roughly the same for long-established AAPI groups as for white, non-Hispanic Americans; poverty rates are high among immigrants from Southeast Asia.



- ❑ College education is rare among adult Southeast Asian immigrants and Pacific Islanders; higher than the U.S. average for other AAPI populations (in part due to former immigration restrictions).





## EXHIBIT 16

### AAPI Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity

*(Source: National Linguistic Center, Ft. Worth)*

Ethnicity	Written Languages (if Literate)	Other Languages
Asian Indian	English, Devanagari (Hindi) and multiple other scripts in widespread use	Most widely-spoken in U.S. are Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Gujarati, Lahnda, Marathi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, and Telugu
Cambodian	Cambodian	Cham
Chinese, including overseas communities	Chinese languages use common written forms, supplemented in Yue by unique characters	Hakka, Jinyu (Shanxi), Mandarin (Guanhua), Min Nan (Taiwanese) and Yue (Cantonese)
Filipino	Tagalog/Pilipino, English and Spanish	Over 100 languages including Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Ilocano, and Maguindanaon
Guam	English or Chamorro	Spanish
Hawaiian	Hawaiian or English	Hawaiian
Indonesia	Indonesian	Many local languages
Japanese	Japanese or English	None
Korea	Korean and English	None
Laos and Vietnam (the two countries share many linguistic groups)	Vietnamese, Laotian/Thai, English and French (among older literate populations)	Lu Mien, Hmong and languages of other highland groups (e.g., Lahu, Khmhu).
Malaysia	Malay and English	Many local languages
Micronesia	English, Chuuk (Truk), Ponapean and Yapese	11 other indigenous languages; many use Ponapean or English as second language
Samoa	Samoa and English	None

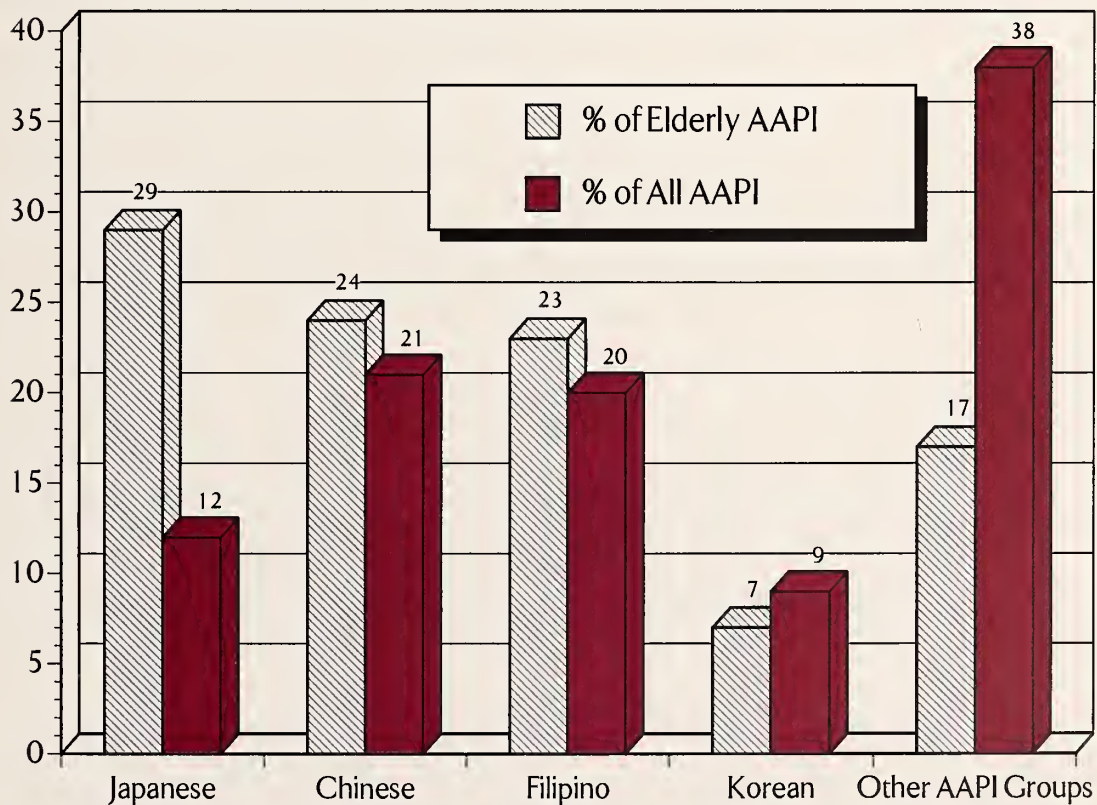


# EXHIBIT 17

## Elderly AAPI Are Less Ethnically Diverse than the AAPI Population in General, 1993

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1993) U.S. Residents of Asian and Pacific Island (AAPI) Ancestry, 1993)

- ❑ In 1993, over three-fourths of all elderly AAPI in the U.S. were associated with one of three ethnic groups: Japanese (29%), Filipino (23%), and Chinese (24%).
- ❑ Roughly 40% of elderly AAPI residents were born in the U.S. or in areas which were U.S. territories at the time of their birth, including Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, and the Philippines.







## Elderly AAPI Residents Have Diverse Life Histories

Diversity is the most salient characteristic of the elderly AAPI in the U.S.. Their range of experiences, cultures, and resources is illustrated by the following sketches of elderly AAPI, based on real-world individuals.

**Rachel** is the widow of a pineapple plantation worker. Her family has lived in the same village on Hawaii for centuries, but her children and grandchildren have moved to other islands and to the continental U.S. Although fluent in English and baptized in the Methodist church, she prefers to speak her island's original language and to observe at least some religious and cultural traditions of her people at home.

A grandson of Japanese immigrants to California, **John** heard only English until age six, when his family was interned. Having lost a farm during the internment, the family members now are dispersed throughout the U.S. They are almost all urban or suburban professionals; John maintains a dentistry practice in New Jersey. He once visited Japan but found the culture alien and the language incomprehensible.

**Maria** ran a coffee shop in Manila until her son brought her to live in San Diego. After 24 years, she still supervises the staff at a restaurant owned by her son and lives with her son's family, spending much of her free time in social activities organized by the Catholic parish. She is fluent in English and Spanish, as well as Tagalog. Maria has not applied for citizenship, insisting that "some day" she will return home.

**Bing**, a Virginia gas station owner, left home at age 17 after the Japanese occupation of North Korea was replaced by an oppressive communist regime. Conscripted in South Korea, he served in the army for 20 years. In 1973, still in his 40s, the ex-sergeant emigrated to start the first in a series of struggling retail businesses. Bing reads English, but speaks it haltingly with a strong accent and prefers news sources in Korean. He is married to an observant Christian, but does not attend services and devotes his free time to such solitary activities as fishing and watching baseball.

As a youth, **Vang** served as a guide for the soldiers who entered the mountainous jungle of Laos to fight an invading guerilla army. No one knows Vang's age, but he was already considered an Hmong elder when his family fled the victorious invaders. After years in refugee camps, his family received permission to settle in Minnesota. Eighteen years later, although a grandson is now a university student, Vang speaks very limited English and remains illiterate. He was briefly employed as a gardener but no longer works and often appears confused or depressed.





## **SECTION TWO**

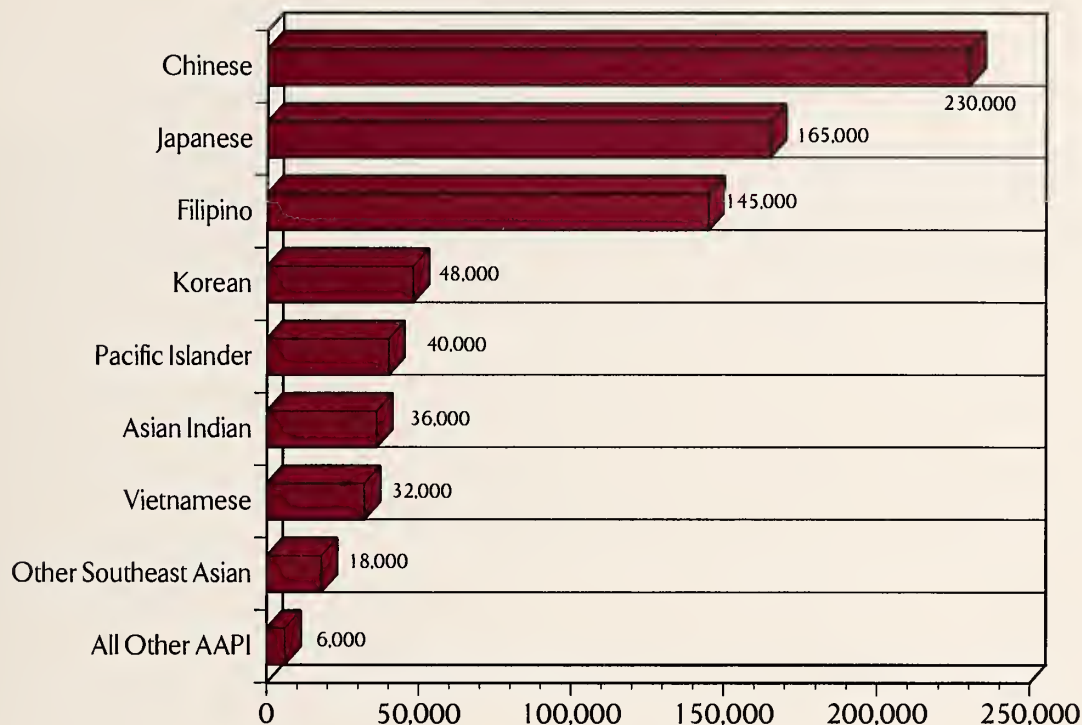
### **Demographics of Specific AAPI Groups in the U.S.**



## EXHIBIT 18

### Estimated U.S. AAPI Residents Over 65 Years-Old, 2000

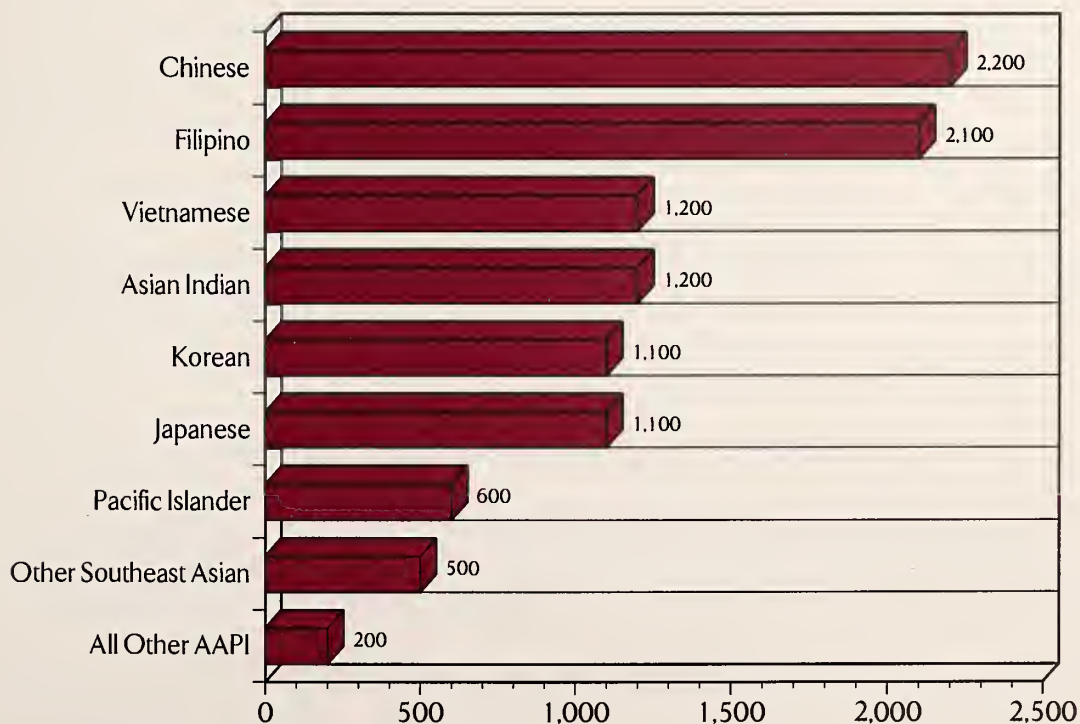
(Source: Derived from 1998 U.S. Census estimates)



## EXHIBIT 19

### Estimated U.S. AAPI Residents of All Ages, 2000 (in thousands)

(Source: Derived from 1998 U.S. Census estimates)





# CHINESE

## EXHIBIT 20

### Distribution by County of Chinese Elderly, 2000

Location (Metropolitan Area followed by counties, in order of census of Chinese)	Est. Number of Chinese Aged +65 Years	Est. % of Total Chinese Aged +65 Years
<b>Oakland/San Francisco</b> (San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Contra Costa, Marin)	35,000	15.2%
<b>Los Angeles/Anaheim</b> (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernadino, Ventura, Riverside)	34,500	15.0%
<b>New York</b> (Queens, New York, Kings, Nassau, Bergen (NJ), Suffolk, Bronx, Morris (NJ), Westchester, Richmond, Hudson (NJ), Essex (NJ), Union (NJ), Fairfield (CT))	31,500	13.7%
<b>Hawaii</b> (Honolulu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai)*	13,000	5.6%
<b>Boston</b> (Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex)	5,000	2.2%
<b>Chicago</b> (Cook, DuPage)	4,500	1.9%
<b>Sacramento</b> (Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yolo)	4,000	1.7%
<b>Washington, DC</b> (Fairfax (VA), Montgomery (MD), Pr. Georges (MD), Washington, DC)	4,000	1.7%
<b>Seattle</b> (King)	3,000	1.3%
<b>San Diego</b> (San Diego)	2,500	1.1%
<b>Houston</b> (Harris, Fort Bend)	2,500	1.1%
<b>Philadelphia</b> (Philadelphia, Montgomery, Camden (NJ), Delaware County)	2,000	0.9%
<b>Total of Above</b>	<b>141,500</b>	<b>61.5%</b>
<b>Population Outside Above Areas</b>	<b>88,500</b>	<b>38.5%</b>

\*Hawaii statistics derived from 1998 statewide survey.

- ☐ Estimated at 230,000 over 65 years old; 2.1 million total population.
- ☐ 43% of elderly Chinese live in the Oakland/San Francisco, Los Angeles/Anaheim, and New York metropolitan areas. Most large cities have significant Chinese populations in the "central city" and close-in suburbs.



- ❑ Chinese are linguistically diverse in their spoken language (e.g., Mandarin, Hakka, Yue, Jinyu, Min Nan), but use common written languages.
- ❑ Annual legal immigration of Chinese to the U.S. averaged nearly 40,000 in 1995-98, ranking third after immigration from Mexico and the Philippines.
- ❑ In the 1990 census, approximately one million foreign-born Chinese residents reported speaking Chinese at home, making Chinese the second most-widely spoken 'foreign' language in the U.S. (after Spanish).

Additional areas with at least 500 elderly Chinese in residence (based on a conservative mathematical formula using 1990 census data) include the following:

- ✓ Atlanta, Georgia
- ✓ Austin, Texas
- ✓ Baltimore, Maryland
- ✓ Cleveland, Ohio
- ✓ Columbus, Ohio
- ✓ Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas
- ✓ Detroit, Michigan (mostly suburban)
- ✓ Fresno, California
- ✓ Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
- ✓ Miami, Florida
- ✓ Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota
- ✓ Phoenix, Arizona
- ✓ Portland, Oregon
- ✓ San Antonio, Texas
- ✓ St. Louis, Missouri
- ✓ Central New Jersey (Monmouth and Middlesex counties)





# JAPANESE

## EXHIBIT 21 Distribution by County of Japanese Elderly, 2000

Location (Metropolitan Area followed by counties, in order of census of Japanese)	Est. Number of Japanese Aged +65 Years	Est. % of Total Japanese Aged +65 Years
<b>Hawaii</b> (Honolulu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai)*	63,000	38.2%
<b>Los Angeles/ Anaheim</b> (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernadino, Ventura, Riverside)	28,000	17.0%
<b>Oakland/San Francisco</b> (Santa Clara, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Contra Costa, Marin)	11,000	6.7%
<b>New York</b> (New York, Bergen (NJ), Westchester, Queens, Nassau, Kings, Suffolk)	6,000	3.6%
<b>Seattle</b> (King, Pierce, Snohomish, Kitsap)	4,000	2.3%
<b>Sacramento</b> (Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Yolo)	3,000	1.8%
<b>San Diego</b> (San Diego)	2,500	1.5%
<b>Chicago</b> (Cook, DuPage)	2,500	1.5%
<b>Denver</b> (Denver, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Adams)	1,000	0.6%
<b>Fresno</b> (Fresno)	1,000	0.6%
<b>Portland</b> (Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas)	1,000	0.6%
<b>Phoenix</b> (Maricopa, Pima)	1,000	0.6%
<b>Total of Above</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>75.1%</b>
<b>Population Outside Above Areas</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>24.9%</b>

\*Hawaii statistics derived from 1998 statewide survey.

- ☐ Estimated at 165,000 over 65 years old; slightly over 1 million total population.
- ☐ 55% of Japanese over 65 years old live in Hawaii and the Los Angeles/Anaheim area.



- ❑ Fewer than 10,000 Japanese immigrate to the U.S. annually.
- ❑ In the 1990 U.S. census, fewer than 250,000 foreign-born adults of the Japanese community reported speaking Japanese at home; most of the population is either bilingual or monolingual in English.

Additional metropolitan areas with at least 500 elderly Japanese in residence (based on a conservative mathematical formula using 1990 census data) include the following:

- ✓ Boston, Massachusetts (primarily suburban)
- ✓ Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas
- ✓ Detroit, Michigan (primarily suburban)
- ✓ Houston, Texas
- ✓ Las Vegas, Nevada
- ✓ Monterey, California
- ✓ Salt Lake City, Utah



# FILIPINO

## EXHIBIT 22

### Distribution by County of Filipino Elderly, 2000

Location (Metropolitan Area followed by counties, in order of census of Filipino)	Est. Number of Filipino Aged +65 Years	Est. % of Total Filipino Aged +65 Years
<b>Hawaii</b> (Honolulu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai)*	25,000	17.2%
<b>Los Angeles/Anaheim</b> (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernadino, Ventura, Riverside)	21,000	14.5%
<b>Oakland/San Francisco</b> (Santa Clara, Alameda, San Mateo, San Francisco, Contra Costa)	16,000	11.0%
<b>San Diego</b> (San Diego)	7,000	4.8%
<b>New York</b> (Queens, Hudson (NJ), New York, Bergen (NJ), Kings, Essex (NJ), Nassau, Richmond, Bronx, Union (NJ), Suffolk, Westchester, Passaic (NJ), Morris (NJ))	5,500	3.8%
<b>Sacramento</b> (Solano, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yolo)	4,500	3.1%
<b>Chicago</b> (Cook, DuPage)	4,000	2.7%
<b>Seattle</b> (King, Pierce, Kitsap, Snohomish, Island)	3,000	2.0%
<b>Washington, DC</b> (Fairfax (VA), Pr. Georges (MD), Montgomery (MD), Washington, DC)	1,500	1.0%
<b>Norfolk</b> (Virginia Beach, Norfolk)	1,500	1.0%
<b>Total of Above</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>61.1%</b>
<b>Population Outside Above Areas</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>38.9%</b>

\*Hawaii statistics derived from 1998 statewide survey.

- ☐ Estimated at 145,000 over 65 years old; 2 million total population.
- ☐ More than half of the elderly Filipino population live in California and Hawaii; a significant percentage in those states live in rural areas.
- ☐ Filipinos are linguistically diverse. Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, and Hiligaynon are the most important primary languages among Filipinos in the U.S.



- ❑ Annual legal immigration of Filipinos to the U.S. averaged nearly 50,000 in 1995-98, ranking second after immigration from Mexico.
- ❑ Filipinos may self-identify as Filipino or Hispanic rather than AAPI. Spanish is widely understood among educated Filipinos and is used as a primary language by a small percentage of the population.
- ❑ Although there are Muslim and Protestant communities in the Philippines, approximately 85% of Filipino immigrants to the U.S. are Catholics.
- ❑ The Philippines are a former U.S. colony. All Filipinos between the ages of 60 and 100 years were born on U.S. territory and most speak English as a second language.

Additional areas with at least 500 elderly Filipinos in residence (based on a conservative mathematical formula using 1990 census data) include the following:

- ✓ Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas
- ✓ Fresno, California
- ✓ Houston, Texas
- ✓ Kern County, California
- ✓ Las Vegas, Nevada
- ✓ Miami, Florida
- ✓ Monterey, California
- ✓ Phoenix, Arizona





# KOREAN

## EXHIBIT 23

### Distribution by County of Korean Elderly, 2000

Location (Metropolitan Area followed by counties, in order of census of Koreans)	Est. Number of Koreans Aged +65 Years	Est. % of Total Koreans Aged +65 Years
<b>Los Angeles/Anaheim</b> (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernadino, Riverside, Ventura)	11,500	24.0%
<b>New York</b> (Queens, Bergen (NJ), Kings, New York, Nassau, Bronx, Westchester, Suffolk, Richmond, Hudson (NJ), Essex (NJ))	5,500	11.4%
<b>Washington, DC</b> (Fairfax (VA), Montgomery (MD), Prince Georges (MD), Anne Arundel (MD), Arlington (VA), Prince William (VA))	2,500	5.2%
<b>Oakland/San Francisco</b> (Santa Clara, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Contra Costa)	2,500	5.2%
<b>Hawaii</b> (Honolulu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai)*	2,500	5.2%
<b>Chicago</b> (Cook, DuPage)	2,000	4.2%
<b>Seattle</b> (King, Pierce, Snohomish, Thurston)	1,500	3.1%
<b>Philadelphia</b> (Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware County, Bucks, Burlington (NJ), Camden, (NJ))	1,000	0.9%
<b>Total of Above</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
<b>Population Outside Above Areas</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>39.6%</b>

\*Hawaii statistics derived from 1998 statewide survey.

- ☐ Estimated at 48,000 over 65 years old; 1.05 million total population.
- ☐ The Korean population is widely dispersed. The Los Angeles metropolitan area is home to the largest concentration; most large East and West Coast cities have significant Korean populations in close-in suburbs.



- ❑ Approximately 51% of elderly Koreans in the U.S. live in the state of Hawaii and four metropolitan areas: Los Angeles/Anaheim, New York, San Francisco, and Washington, DC.
- ❑ Annual legal immigration of Koreans to the U.S. averaged 17,000 in 1995-98.
- ❑ Koreans appear more likely than members of other Asian groups in the U.S. to have limited English proficiency; a 1989 survey in Chicago indicated that over 90% of the Korean population had little or no English speaking skills (Rhee 1989).
- ❑ Survey data indicate that Koreans in America, as a group, are less likely than other AAPI to use Western health care providers.

Additional areas with at least 500 elderly Koreans in residence (based on a conservative mathematical formula using 1990 census data) include the following:

- ✓ Atlanta, Georgia
- ✓ Baltimore, Maryland
- ✓ Boston, Massachusetts
- ✓ Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas
- ✓ Denver, Colorado
- ✓ Detroit, Michigan
- ✓ Houston, Texas
- ✓ San Diego, California



# PACIFIC ISLANDER

## EXHIBIT 24

### Distribution of Pacific Islander Elderly, 2000

Location	Est. Number of Hawaiians Aged +65 Years	Est. Number of Chamorros Aged +65 Years	Est. Number of Samoans Aged +65 Years	Est. Number of Other Pacific Islander Aged +65 Years*
American Samoa	-	-	3,000	-
Guam	-	9,500	-	-
Hawaii	20,000	200	200	500
Los Angeles area	-	-	300	300
Northern Marianas	-			1,500
Palau	-			1,500
Salt Lake City area	-	-	100	200
San Diego	-	300	200	300
San Francisco area (especially San Mateo)	-	-	200	200
Total Other (Approx.)		500	500	500
Total Elderly (Approx.)	20,000	10,500	4,500	5,000

\*Includes Tongans, native inhabitants of Micronesia, Palau, etc.

- ☐ Estimated 40,000 over 65 years old; 600,000 total population.
- ☐ Honolulu, Los Angeles, and San Diego are the major urban population centers for Pacific Islanders in the U.S.; few Pacific Islander elderly, however, reside on the U.S. mainland.
- ☐ Tongans appear to be the largest immigrant Pacific Islander population in the U.S. (exclusive of Filipinos).
- ☐ Although each island group has one or more unique languages, populations in U.S. territories tend to be bilingual in English. Native Hawaiians in general do not speak Hawaiian fluently.
- ☐ The population of the Northern Marianas has doubled during the past decade, reflecting massive immigration from China and the Philippines. This immigration is radically altering the ethnic composition of the Northern Marianas.



# ASIAN INDIAN

## EXHIBIT 25

### Distribution by County of Asian Indian Elderly, 2000

Location (Metropolitan Area followed by counties, in order of census of Asian Indian)	Est. Number of Asian Indians Aged +65 Years	Est. % of Total Asian Indians Aged +65 Years
<b>New York</b> (Queens, Kings, Nassau, Hudson (NJ), Bronx, Bergen (NJ), Westchester, New York, Essex (NJ), Suffolk, Morris (NJ), Passaic (NJ), Fairfield (CT), Richmond)	6,500	18.0%
<b>Los Angeles/Anaheim</b> (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernadino, Riverside, Ventura)	3,000	8.3%
<b>Oakland/San Francisco</b> (Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, San Francisco)	2,500	6.9%
<b>Chicago</b> (Cook, DuPage, Will)	2,500	6.9%
<b>Washington, DC</b> (Montgomery (MD), Fairfax (VA), Pr. Georges (MD), Washington, DC)	1,500	4.2%
<b>Central New Jersey</b> (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, Mercer)	1,500	4.2%
<b>Dallas</b> (Dallas, Tarrant)	1,000	1.3%
<b>Houston</b> (Harris, Fort Bend)	1,000	1.1%
<b>Total of Above</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>54.2%</b>
<b>Population Outside Above Areas</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>45.8%</b>

- ☐ Estimated at 36,000 over 65 years old; 1.2 million total.
- ☐ Highly dispersed, largely suburban population. Population tends to be divided between college-educated professionals and business people, and immigrants with very limited formal education.
- ☐ Asian Indians are linguistically diverse; many use Hindi as either a primary or secondary language and 85% reportedly are bilingual in English.







- ❑ Annual legal immigration from India to the U.S. averaged 38,000 in 1995-98.
- ❑ Long-established rural population (approximately 20,000 in 1990) in California's San Joaquin Valley; there may be as many as 3,000 elderly Asian Indians in this region.

Additional areas with at least 500 elderly Asian Indians in residence (based on a conservative mathematical formula using 1990 census data) include the following:

- ✓ Boston, Massachusetts
- ✓ Detroit, Michigan
- ✓ Philadelphia, PA
- ✓ Sacramento, CA



# Vietnamese

## EXHIBIT 26

### Distribution by County of Vietnamese Elderly, 2000

Location (Metropolitan Area followed by counties, in order census of Vietnamese )	Est. Number of Vietnamese Aged +65 Years	Est. % of Total Vietnamese Aged +65 Years
<b>Los Angeles/Anaheim</b> (Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernadino, Riverside, Ventura)	5,000	15.6%
<b>Oakland/San Francisco</b> (Santa Clara, Alameda, San Francisco, Contra Costa San Mateo, Marin)	2,500	7.8%
<b>Washington, DC</b> (Fairfax (VA), Montgomery (MD), Arlington (VA), Prince Georges (MD))	1,000	3.1%
<b>Houston</b> (Harris, Fort Bend, Galveston)	1,000	3.1%
<b>Total of Above</b>	9,500	29.6%
<b>Population Outside Above Areas</b>	22,500	70.4%

- ☐ Estimated at 32,000 over 65 years old; 1.2 million total population.
- ☐ Initially widely dispersed but through internal migration concentrated in California, Texas, and the Washington metropolitan area. It is anticipated that Texas and California will each become home to approximately one-third of the Vietnamese population during the next few years.
- ☐ Vietnamese and other Southeast Asian immigrants include an unusually small percentage of elderly (approximately 2.7% over 65 years old).
- ☐ Educated Vietnamese born prior to 1936 tend to be bilingual in French or trilingual in English, French, and Vietnamese.
- ☐ Approximately 30% of the Vietnamese in the U.S. are practicing Catholics; the remainder are Buddhists or are not religious.



- ❑ Annual legal immigration of Vietnamese to the U.S. averaged 35,000 in 1995-98; much slower than the rate of immigration that occurred during the 1970s and 1980s.

Additional areas with at least 300 elderly Vietnamese in residence (based on a conservative mathematical formula using 1990 census data) include the following:

- ✓ Atlanta, Georgia
- ✓ Austin, Texas
- ✓ Boston, Massachusetts
- ✓ Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas
- ✓ Honolulu, Hawaii
- ✓ New Orleans, Louisiana
- ✓ New York, New York
- ✓ Portland, Oregon
- ✓ Sacramento, California
- ✓ San Diego, California
- ✓ San Jose, California
- ✓ Seattle, Washington



# OTHER SOUTHEAST ASIAN SUBGROUPS

## EXHIBIT 27

### Locations Cited by Offices of Refugee Assistance as Concentrations of Southeast Asian Groups Other than Vietnamese, 1998

Location	Khmer	Lao	Hmong	Montagnards, Khmhu, Lahu
Amarillo, TX		✓		
Boston, MA	✓			
Bridgeport, CT		✓		
Denver, CO			✓	
Detroit, MI			✓	
Fairfax, VA	✓	✓		
Fresno, CA		✓	✓	
Ft. Worth, TX		✓		Khmhu, Lahu
Green Bay, WI		✓	✓	
Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA	✓		✓	
Milwaukee, WI		✓	✓	
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN		✓	✓	
Morganton, NC			✓	Lahu, Montagnards
Oakland, CA	✓			
Philadelphia, PA	✓	✓		
Providence, RI			✓	
Sacramento, CA			✓	
San Diego, CA	✓	✓	✓	
Seattle, WA	✓	✓	✓	
Stockton, CA		✓	✓	
Estimated Number in U.S.	160,000	150,000	150,000	6,000

- ☐ Khmer are from Cambodia. Lao are the lowland people of Laos. Lahu, Hmong, and Khmhu are highland people from Laos and Vietnam. Montagnards (Mien) are also highland people from Vietnam. Each of the six groups is culturally distinct and speaks a separate language; Laoian is related to Thai.





- ❑ In 1990, the U.S. census reported approximately 170,000 adults speaking Thai or Laotian at home, and an additional 170,000 speaking Hmong or Cambodian.
- ❑ The Lahu, Khmhu, Hmong, and Montagnards were among the most isolated people of Asia prior to becoming refugees. Several studies indicate that older members of these populations find adjustment to modern urban life to be very difficult.
- ❑ Older Lahu, Khmhu, Hmong, and Montagnards (Mien) not literate in any language; and rely on children and grandchildren for translation from English.
- ❑ Traditionally, Cambodians and Lao are Buddhists while Lahu, Khmhu, Hmong, and Montagnards are animists. Refugee populations whose resettlement has been sponsored by church groups reportedly have developed ties with Christian congregations.



## APPENDIX

### Algorithm for Estimating AAPI Elderly by County

For a variety of reasons, including the relatively small size of AAPI ethnic groups relative to county-wide populations, there is no recent U.S. Census estimate by county of the number of over-60 or over-65 year-old residents of specific AAPI groups. Such data will become available as a result of the 2000 census. Until such data are available, we incorporated into the analysis a computational algorithm for estimating the number of AAPI elderly by county and by ethnic group based on the following assumptions:

1. The following data are available from the Census for 1998:
  - ✓ A total number, by county, of AAPI elderly for each ethnic/cultural group
  - ✓ A total number, by State, for the population of each of the six largest AAPI groups (Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese).
2. The following data are available from the Census for 1990:
  - ✓ A total number, by county, for the population and age breakdown for all AAPI groups (on a self-identified basis).

To compute the 1998 estimates, two methods can be used:

Divide the 1998 population of AAPI elderly for the county by the proportion of AAPI elderly for the county represented by each ethnic group in 1990. This estimation method assumes that the relative weight of each ethnic group among the AAPI elderly population is unchanged. This method has the advantage of ensuring that the estimate by county for each ethnic group will total the number of AAPI elderly reported for that county in 1998.

Multiply the 1998 population of Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Other AAPI for each county by the percentage of the total U.S. population for each of these populations reported to be over 60 year-olds. This has the advantage of more accurately reflecting the shifts in specific ethnic composition identified through the 1998 census estimates.



In most counties, the use of the two methods produce numbers for the elderly of specific ethnic groups that varied by fewer than 100 individuals. For this reason, our algorithm consists of reporting the mean of the estimates produced by both methods, with the result stored in the database developed for this effort. For the report, the specific means were rounded off to the nearest 100; the objective of the report being to identify the relative concentration and distribution of AAPI elderly throughout the United States rather than attempting to report a specific numerical estimate. The result of applying this algorithm will tend to produce a modest undercount of the elderly AAPI population, since the percentage of the AAPI population that could be classified as elderly has grown significantly during the past decade.



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